

The SECOND PART  
OF THE  
ADVANTAGES

That have Accrued to

ENGLAND

BY THE  
SUCCESSION  
IN THE

Illustrious House of *Hanover*.

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*Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri  
non audeat — Cicero.*

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L O N D O N :

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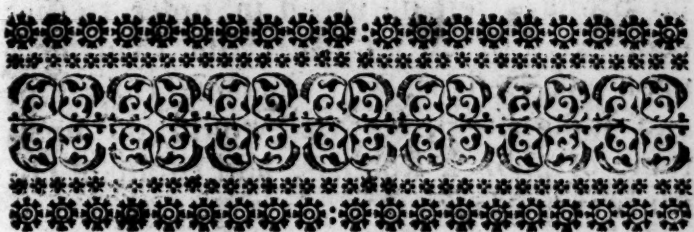
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FOR THE



**T**HE Design of these Papers is to  
give some further Account of that  
Family which now Reigns over us,  
and of their several Projects and  
Contrivances, in order to aggrandize them-  
selves, and to raise their Fortunes to such  
A

a height, as none of their Ancestors, who were no more than petty Princes of the Empire, had any hopes or prospect of.

Indeed when Men endeavour to advance their Fortune or Honour, by just and laudable means, they deserve the praise and approbation of all Men; but when every Virtue is sacrificed, to feed Ambition, and no Stone is left unturned in order to that end, we can do no otherwise than look upon such Designs, with the same Contempt and Indignation, as we would do upon those of publick Robbers, and common Disturbers of Mankind.

It is a piece of Justice which every Writer must comply with, who will attempt to give an Account of the Hanoverian Family, if he is true to the Laws of History, and particularly to that Rule laid down by *Cicero* in my Title-Page, to represent them as Persons who have Established no other Fundamental Principle but Ambition for the Government of all their Actions.

I shall then in the first place give the Reader a View of them in their original Condition, before they arrived to that Height and Grandure, which they have now attained to, and this I do with a design to encourage, even the meanest of our English Nobility, not to despond, but rest  
firmly



firmly satisfied if they lay down this Maxim for their Government, not to stick at Principle of Honour or Virtue, that some of their Posterity may one day sit down and be numbered among the great Princes and Rulers of the Earth.

The House of *Hannover* is the youngest Branch of the *Wolfembuttle* Family, formerly known by the Title of Dukes of *Brunswick*, who were never reputed of any consequence in the Empire, even before the division of that House into the three Branches of \* *Wolfembuttle*, *Zell*, and *Hanover* : For in our *Henry* the third's days, this Family in its then United Condition, was so poor as to be obliged to petition that Prince to allow their Minister five Marks a Year for his Maintenance, nor was their Condition much mended even so late as Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign ; for the then Duke of *Brunswick* made it his humble Suit to that Princess, to obtain some small Pension to supply his wants, which we find by a Grant under the Privy Seal Published in *Rymer's Fœdera* she complied with ; the Words were these : † *Sciatis quod nos de*

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\* *Rymer's Fœdera*. Vol. 1. p. 308, 309.

† *ib.* Vol. 15. p. 578.

*gratia nostra speciali, per advisamentum & Consensum Concilii nostri, Considerationibus nos specialiter moventibus, dedimus & concessimus, ac per presentes damus & concedimus, charissimo & perquam fideli amico Nostro Ottboni Duci Brunsewicenci, & Lumenburgensi, Trecentarum & Septuaginta quinque Librarum Legalis Moneta nostra Anglia, &c.* Know ye, that of our special Grace, with Advice, and Consent, of our Council, and for good Considerations us thereunto moving, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to our dear faithful Friend *Otto* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbergh*, a certain Annuity, or Annual Pension, of three Hundred seventy and five Pounds of our lawful Money of *England*.

There are two things very remarkable in this Grant; the one is, that the Queen dignifies the Head of this House, with no other Title than that of her Friend; she doth not vouchsafe to call him so much as her Cousin, which is a common Stile used by Princes towards those of the first Rank and Quality; and therefore we may well conclude that this Family was not reputed in her Reign, so honourable as we are now perswaded to believe they were.

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The other remarkable Conclusion to be drawn from this Grant is the poverty and meanness of their Condition at that time; for if they had been of any consequence to her Interest abroad, the Sum had either been greater or none at all; our poorest *Tea* and *Nay* Pensioners in the House of Commons would despise such a Salary as this is; they would rate their Country at a much greater Value than to sell it for such a Trifle; and therefore we must conclude that this Annuity was a merciful Subsistence granted to support a distressed Family.

I do not find they made any considerable Figure in *Germany*, until it was about the middle of the last Century; for they were then made the Tools of *France* to diminish the Power and Grandure of the House of *Austria*; and they were the constant Pensioners of that Crown, until the late happy Revolution here in *England*. By this means it was that they began to enrich themselves, and were able to make some appearance at the Fag end of the French Faction in *Germany*, in whose Pay they continued until the late King *William* brought them over by the influence of English Money (which they have had a particular Veneration for ever since) into the Projects of the *Austrian* Family, and their  
Adhe-

Adherents. Being thus a little elevated above themselves by the strength first of French, and afterwards of English Money, they began to make some noise in the World, and to appear upon several Occasions as a Family of some Consequence ; but before this period they were much upon the level both in Fortune and Blood with our Nobility of middle Rank ; indeed they have reason to glory in one Accession of Blood that was made to their House in the Person of the late Princess *Sophia*, who had the Honour to be descended by a Female Alliance from the Royal Family of *England* ; yet it is well known that the Honour of a Family depends principally upon the Male Line : Besides there are several of our Nobility, who have as much if not more Reason to be proud of there Descent from the Blood Royal, than the House of *Hanover*. When any Noble Family intermarries either of the one side or the other, beneath themselves, it is a great Stain upon their Honour, which I take to be exactly the Case before us ; yet when only the Male makes a false Step of this Kind, it is generally forgot in the next Generation, and the Children of such a Father inherits all his Honours, without any regard had to the Ignobility of the Mother ; but when



a Woman acts in this manner beneath herself, her Children are not reputed in a Court of Honour, to inherit but a small share of Nobility beyond what is derived from the Father.

But there is yet a further Inconvenience that particularly retards his Britannick Majesty's Title to a noble Birth; for those who are acquainted with the secret History of the House of *Hanover*, are sensible that there was a more than common Suspicion, that the late Princess *Sophia* was not a little Amourously inclined, much beyond what was consistent with her Duty; that the late Duke her Husband was a quiet easy good-natured Man, had one of his Generals Quartered upon him, who often rid in his Saddle, when he went out a Hunting, or was otherwise called from home; and it hath been a common Observation, that none of that Duke's Children resembled him. The outward Conduct of that Princess, as well as what the King's Hanoverian Subjects insinuate upon this head, puts these Facts beyond dispute; for it is most certain that she expressed herself very oddly upon several Occasions, particularly her frequent Custom to drink her own Health in a Bumper, by the stile of the best in Christendom, besides several other Expressions which  
your



your nicer Palates, would have been offended at.

I am sorry that I have been obliged even so much as to hint at an Affair of this nature, too tender indeed to be touch'd upon, as well with regard to his Britannick Majesty's Honour, as to that of the British Nation in general; for certainly there can be no greater Reflection cast upon any Country, than to say that the Prince which governs it, is of a spurious Original; and truly I believe I should have concealed this part of the History, were it not for the Motto in my Title-Page which I have consulted upon this Occasion; and I find by the Rule laid down there, that I could not well avoid taking notice of this Intreague (upon which a great deal more may be said) without drawing down upon my self the Scandal of being a partial Writer.

The

The Course of the History requires that I should now give some account, how this Family proceeded in their Measures to get into Power. The late Princess *Sophia* having an intreaguing Head, had nothing more at heart, than to aggrandize her Posterity, by concerting Measures to procure an Union of the Dutchy of *Zell* and *Hanover*, in the eldest Son of her House, tho' there was a Contract of an ancient Standing between those two Families, that their Honours and Estates should never be united in the same Prince; but notwithstanding this, that Princess was resolv'd to sacrifice all the Laws of Honour, as well as private Property, to compass her Design, and therefore she consider'd, that if she could prevail with the Duke of *Zell* to marry a French Woman, by whom he had a Daughter who was then above six Years old, but by the Laws of the Empire the Child would be legitimated in virtue of such a Marriage, and in consequence of this she would find it easy then to procure a Match between her eldest Son and this young Lady.

This Woman, afterwards Dutcheß of *Zell*, and Grandmother to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, was the Daughter of a private Gentleman of *Poitou* in *France*, who came into *Flanders* along with Madam *Tremouille*, as her Waiting-woman, where the late Duke of *Zell* happen'd to meet with her, and was so taken with her Person as to fall in Love

with her : This poor Woman was easily prevail'd upon to leave that honest way of Life which she then led, to gratify the Duke's Appetites, and, as it hath since fallen out, to supply *England* with Princes ; for he had by her that Daughter, some Years before Marriage, who is now Wife to his Britannick Majesty.

The Artifices which were then used to bring the Duke into this Scheme were first, to secure that Prince's Prime Minister *Berensdorf*, whose Business it was to remove all Difficulties, which might lie in the way to prevent the Duke from complying with this Design ; and in the next place it was contriv'd to get the Duke invited to *Hanover* to an Entertainment, a thing frequently practis'd by those two Families, and at the same time the Child was procur'd to be brought thither as if it were by accident : When things were thus prepar'd, an English Lady who was in the Plot, took the Child to play with, and made use of that opportunity to run out extravagantly in praise of her Beauty, nor did she want others who were prepar'd to second her in these Encomiums, which soon drew the Duke's Eyes to fix upon the Child, who presently joyn'd with the Company in their Sentiments of it, and said it was a Princely Child : upon which the Princess *Sophia* reply'd, that he was very much in the right in saying so, because it was his own ; the Duke  
was

was upon this at first a little surprized, for he had never seen her before, at least to take any notice of her; but when he found the Jest true, he persevered in his former Opinion, and appeared to be not a little fond of his new Daughter.

The Duke being thus taken, the Princess and the rest of the Company made use of their united Perswasions to incline him to marry the Mother, representing what pity it would be that so fine a Creature when she came to Maturity should be branded with Illegitimacy: At last the Duke, not a little pleased with the Infant, was prevailed upon to comply with their Desires; but first he procured the Emperor *Leopold* to make the Mother a Countess of the Empire: These were the means made use of to Legitimate his Royal Highness's Mother, which because they seem a little extraordinary, I have thought it necessary to communicate them to the Reader.

The Princess *Sophia* having by these Arts obtained her main end, she had no very difficult task to perform afterwards; for in a few Years she accomplished a Marriage between her Eldest Son his present Majesty, and the young Lady who was thus Legitimated, whereby she obtained that desirable Union of the Dukedoms of *Zell* and *Hanover*, though this Proceeding was directly contrary (as I have already observed) to a Fundamental



Contract of a very ancient standing between the two Families.

This Alliance enraged the second Son of *Hanover* Prince *Maximilian*, whose Right it was to inherit the Dukedom of *Zell*, that he Rebelled against his Father, and was supported in it underhand by the King of *Denmark*, and other Princes; but the Enterprize being discovered before it was truly ripen'd, the late Eleſtor got General *Mulke*, and the Prince ſecured; the General had his Head cut off, but the Prince was ſome time afterwards releas'd by Powerful Interceſſions, went to ſerve the Venetians in the *Morea*, turned Roman Catholick, and is at preſent in the Emperor's Court, where he hath the Reputation of being a Perſon of more Senſe and Honour, than all the Survivors of his Family.

Treachery and Injuſtice, tho' they often meet with Succeſs, yet we frequently find that they meet with Rubs and Diſappointments: This Marriage being thus effected, and Prince *Maximilian's* Pretenſions being by this means defeated, it was the pleaſure of Providence ſo to order it, that the greateſt of Evils, as I may juſtly call it, beſel that Couple in whoſe Perſons thoſe two Dukedoms were united, an evil that will reflect Diſhonour upon themſelves and all their Poſterity; for it afterwards proved that this young Lady's Appetites were too violent to be confin'd to one Man; an uncommon Familiarity was ſoon after obſerved  
between



between her and *Coningsmark* a Saxon Nobleman, who used to keep his Winter Quarters at *Hanover*, their Amours had their full swing for some time, but they were at last discovered, and the Count's Motions were watch'd so narrowly, that he was taken almost in the very Act; for he was found in her Bed-Chamber, where he was Murthered, and the Lady had the horrid Satisfaction of being shut up with her dead Gallant for the space of twenty four hours, before she was removed to the place of her present Confinement.

This notorious Stain upon the Family being thus brought to Light, it created no small Uneasiness at the Court of *Hanover*; nor could his present Majesty be prevailed upon to own this Lady's Children, until the late King *William* made such an Acknowledgment a necessary Article, in order to the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in this Illustrious House.

The Noise of this unlucky Discovery carried along with it many disagreeable Effects, particularly the Prince of *Anspach*, her present Royal Highness's Father, was at first by no means to be prevailed upon to match his Daughter into a Family that had received so great a Stain upon their Honour; but the Prospect he had of King *William*'s Designs with relation to this House, prevailed with that Prince, as well as the darling Glories of a Crown did with the young Princess, to over-  
look

look all difficulties, and to submit to this Ignoble Union.

This Family having, by the Arts and Contrivances already mentioned, raised themselves far above their Original Condition, their next Project was to procure yet further Honours, by being made one of the Electoral Houses of the Empire; but they considered that this could not be done without the Concurrence and even Assistance of the Roman Catholick Powers, as well as by the Connivance and Incouragement of King *William*; the latter they were sure of, but how to bring the former into their Measures was the main point to be considered: The Duke of *Hanover* therefore applied himself to that intreaguings and projecting Society the Jesuits, in order to bring this Affair about, and one Father *Wolf* was the Principal Agent employ'd, not only to influence the Emperor, but also to perform the same Office with the rest of the Catholick Princes of *Germany*: This Reverend Father's Endeavours had the desired Effect; for this new Acquisition to the House of *Hanover* was easily obtained by his Interest, and by that of his Society. The main Objection made against this new Promotion was, that it would make the Power of the Protestants in *Germany* too considerable; but this was soon obviated by a Promise made by the late Elector, that his present Majesty should declare himself a Roman Catholick, which he certainly would have

have done, had it not been for the Hopes that they soon after entertained to have the Succession to the Crown of *England* settled in this Illustrious House ; and we are not to wonder that his Majesty's Religion has so much of the Prince in it ; for his Mother the late Princess *Sophia* took care to Educate her Children so as to be susceptible of any Religion, which should afterwards appear to be the most for their Interest ; for that Princess being asked by a certain Person why she suffered her Daughters Education to be so much neglected, as to be incapable to give any Account of her Religion further than what Nature dictated ? Her Answer to this was, That she had not yet determined whether she should Marry her to a Roman Catholick, or to a Protestant.

The House of *Hanover*, having thus obtained the Electorate, have not as yet thought fit to comply with one of the main Conditions whereby it was obtained, though his Majesty seems to act upon this Head as honourably, as it is consistent with his other Affairs ; for he hath all along been true to the *Catholick* Interest ; even so far as to be the main Instrument in banishing the King of *Sweden*, the prime Support of the Protestant Religion, out of *Germany* ; nor has he been wanting in point of Gratitude to his fast Friends the *Jesuits*, even since he came to the Crown of *England*, for he has built them a College at *Hanover* with our Money, which was finished but lately, and  
he

he has endow'd it with large Privileges, the main Business of these Fathers is to instruct the Youth of the Country ; nor have we any reason to doubt but he will do us the same Favour, as soon as he is fully settled to his Mind, and has made himself \* *Master of his own Actions*, which, in plain English, signifies an Arbitrary Power over the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects.

That his Majesty's Affairs are Influenc'd by the Members of this Society, is a Thing which the Hanoverian Ministry, I am sure, cannot deny ; for it is well known to those Gentlemen, that the *Jesuits* are now employ'd by our King in most of the Courts of Christendom, as his Agents and Spies, and their principal Business is to have a strict Eye upon the English Ministers that are now employ'd Abroad.

The good Catholicks of *Ireland* already feel the happy Influences of his Majesty's Government ; for they have not for many Years received so large a share of Court Favours, as they now enjoy ; and we are not to doubt, but where these Holy Fathers of the Society wield the Scepter, they will soon convince their Creatures, that it is no Iron Rod, but pure Gold with respect to them.

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\* A Saying used among the Hanoverians.



To confirm what I have written upon this Head, I shall be so free as to transcribe a Passage out of the *Monthly Mercury* for November 1692, who is a Writer that comes from the other side of the Water, and therefore he is of some Credit as to Facts that happen'd in his own Time, and even at his own Door.

† 'Tis now some Months ago, that we told you there was a Discourse of erecting a new Electorate, in favour of the most Serene House of *Lunenburgh*. And we further hinted, That most People were afraid, that the Duke of *Hanover* would meet with Obstacles, and that they would use their utmost Endeavours at *Rome* to dissuade the Emperor from having any such Thoughts: In a word, because this Prince is a Protestant, there was great probability that the Pope would oppose this new Election, nevertheless the Pope has given his Consent for Reasons unknown to us, and which we are not permitted to dive into: But they, from whom the Opposition was least expected, are the Persons that start the greatest Difficulties. Several Princes and States of the Empire pretend, that the Emperor has no Right to erect a new Electorate, that things ought to be left alone as they are, and that the Fundamental Laws of the Empire are not to be violated,



which ordain, That the Colleges of the Cities ought to give their Suffrages upon such Occasions, and in a word, that they ought not to take away a Member from the Colleges of the Princes.

I must own it is not very material what such a Writer as this says, yet a Man may see how common Opinion ran at that time, and it was certain, that the chief Promoters of the House of *Hanover* to the Electorate, were the Court of *Rome*, and their close Adherents, and that it was the Protestant Powers only who took Umbrage at this new Promotion, for the Reasons I have already hinted at.

I shall proceed but a very little further at this time upon the private Affairs of the House of *Hanover*, and of their several Projects and Intreagues, which are in some measure foreign with respect to the particular Affairs of *England*. I therefore design to close up this Account with a short hint upon their Amours. For they seem to have had a taste in this way peculiar to themselves: Their Mistresses seem to be Hereditary, and they are loath to crack a Commandment out of their own Kindred. His Majesty is certainly a very great Instance of this; for as the old Countess of *Palatine* was the late Elector's Mistress, so the Daughter has acted in the same Capacity to the present. This last Lady has a very pretty Daughter, and not unlike the King, whom he fell in Love with the last time he was in *Germany*,  
even

even to that degree, that he would fain have brought her over with him into *England*; but her supposed Father could by no means be prevailed with to comply with his Majesty's Desires; and therefore, just upon his coming away, he attempted to satisfy his Appetites by Force, but the Count, having an intimation of it, got his Friends and Tenants together, and gave them Orders to shoot any Man that should attempt to come and offer Violence to the fair Lady; upon this a Scuffle arose, but the Lord *Stanhope*, foreseeing the Consequences, prevail'd with the King to desist from that Enterprize. And this was the foundation of that Plot, which made so great a Noise in our News-Papers, as if the *Czar* of *Muscovy* had employ'd a Party to intercept his Majesty in his Return from *Hanover* into *Holland*, when he last came from thence.

The present Dutchess of *Munster* is indeed an Instance that contradicts this Account of the *Hanoverian* Amours; for, as it appears, either by Tradition or History, she is the first of her Family, that has acted in the Capacity she is commonly reputed to do in the House of *Brunswick-Hanover*, but there being something very particular in this Lady's History, I shall not omit the following Account of her.

This Gentlewoman is descended from an Antient, but very poor Family in *Saxony*, and she was brought to *Hanover* by Baron *Both-*

*mar*, who recommended her to Mrs. *Zwarts* the  
 Elector's Mistress, and being but meanly  
 Cloath'd, she gave her two new Suits, and  
 made her her own Chamber-maid, and soon  
 after procur'd her to be made a Maid of  
 Honour to the late Princess *Sophia*: But she  
 had not been long at Court, before his Majesty  
 fell very much in Love with her; at which  
 her first Patroness, Madam *Zwarts*, took pet;  
 her Nose being put out of Joint; for she soon  
 came to be reputed as prime Mistress to his  
 then Electoral Highness. The Noise of this  
 new Amour was so great, that the *Predicantor*,  
 or Minister, being influenc'd by Mrs. *Zwarts*,  
 refused the now Madam *Munster* the Sacra-  
 ment at the *Easter* following, until she could  
 clear herself from this publick Scandal. Upon  
 this there was a grand Council held in order  
 to concert proper Measures how to get over  
 this new Difficulty; and it being found that  
 his Majesty could not master his Affections,  
 it was at last resolved, that a Consistory should  
 be call'd of Civilians and Divines, before whom  
 all the Vouchers were laid relating to the A-  
 dulteries committed between his Majesty's  
 Wife, and Count *Coningsmark*, which after a  
 due Examination, that venerable Body of Men  
 concluded, that they had Grounds sufficient  
 to declare his Majesty's former Marriage void,  
 and that he was at Liberty to Marry whom he  
 pleas'd: It was reported afterwards, that he  
 was actually Marry'd to Madam *Schulemburg*, as  
 she

she was then called, at least their cohabiting together was look'd upon to be a Marriage of Conscience, which is what is usual in that Country. However, this is certain, that she was soon after admitted to the Sacrament, notwithstanding it was publickly known, that she continued to hold the same kind of Correspondence with his Majesty, which she had formerly done.

Since he came to the Crown of *England*, it has been likewise reported that this Marriage was confirmed a few Years ago at *Hanover*, by a certain Western English Bishop, who is himself known to be a well-willer to the Mathematicks; and this was done with a view, as it is supposed, that he might in time be a good Voucher, to satisfy the English Nation of her being the King's lawful Wife: For you must know that this Lady is big with the Expectation to be crown'd Queen of *England*; and her Children to be declar'd legitimate Descendants from the Blood Royal.

But lest the Reader should conclude from this one Instance, that his Majesty degenerates either from himself, or Family, I must beg leave to affirm that there are Vouchers sufficient to satisfy the contrary: For you must know, that the Dutchess of *Munster's* Sister, *Madam Inhausen*, is known to have had a considerable share of his Majesty's Favours as well as the Dutchess, nor do the King's two Daughters by these Ladies go without their turns in his Majesty's *Seraglio*. One of them indeed has been lately



lately married to Count *d'Allippa* since his Arrival from *France* last Summer, with whom he had 30000 *l.* English Money as a Portion, so that now this young Lady is otherwise provided for; but we may perceive by this, his Majesty's Paternal care, and tender Concern to supply the wants and necessities of all his Children and Favorites.

I have done with those Affairs that relate particularly to the House of *Hanover*, and I doubt not but my Countrymen, who have been always jealous of the Honour of their Princes, will easily conclude, what they are to expect from the Government of Princes so well descended as his Majesty, and his Royal Highness, and who are possess'd with all those Properties that belong to their Family; I therefore proceed now to consider our own Affairs which have been transacted since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and which have been omitted in the former part of this History.

It will not be improper in the first place to relate a piece of secret History omitted before, whereby it will appear how indifferent the late Princess *Sophia* was with regard to the Succession under the strict Limitations mentioned in the Act of Settlement, and therefore she got that Party who seem'd to adhere strictly to the Interest of her House, to raise a Clamour against the late Queen and her Ministry, as if they acted under-hand in favour

of



of the Pretender. For which reason, as she pretended, she told her Adherents that she and her Family would make an offer to the Parliament of resigning their Pretensions to the Crown ; \* accordingly she nominated the late Lords *Wharton*, *Sommers*, *Hallifax*, and another who is still alive, tho' now in a different Interest, to negotiate this Affair in both Houses, but the Death of the late Princess *Sophia* as well as that of the Queen put a stop to this odd Enterprize.

This Scheme however strange it may appear, yet it carry'd along with it two dangerous views ; for no body could imagine but that there must be some great Plot in agitation which must induce the House of *Hanover* to make this extraordinary Renunciation ; and the other was, that in case they saw the Queen and Parliament resolved to call home the Pretender, they might hereby

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\* That the Reader may be better Confirmed in the Truth of what is here asserted, I have transcribed part of a Letter which that Princess writ to an English Lady, in August 1713. upon the same Occasion. *My Dear Lady the Queen hath got rid of the Gout, and I find I have got it, 'tis the only Inheritance I am to expect from her ; for you are not the only Person that advises me not to rely upon her Promises, or those of her Ministers, I am satisfied she designs to make an atonement for her false steps, but I am resolved to be before-hand with her, and let the World see that my Right is as well grounded as hers ; if she is resolved to do Justice to her Brother, it shall not be at my expence, I shall quit my Pretensions into the Hands of those that gave them me, and so be off with Honour.*

give

give an early opportunity for the said Friends of the Illustrious House to make their Court to that Gentleman, and by the help of their Money and Dissimulation, to acquire the management of him, in order to find out means, in a few Years to send him a packing, as his Father was serv'd before him; for the Princess *Sophia* urg'd, that such a Revolution, in favour of her Family, would enable them to act without any Controul, and oblige the English to come into their own terms, having no Competitor to deal with; whereas they are now ty'd down to the narrow Rules of a mixt Constitution. I appeal to a surviving Lord as to the truth of this Affair.

By this it appears, that it was the Intention of this Family to break through the Act of Settlement, even before they accepted of the Crown, if it could be practis'd by any probable Scheme, they having no notion of any other rule in Government but what is Arbitrary; nor indeed has their Conduct, ever since, given us the least room to doubt, but that they persevere in the same Opinion; nay, they are so stedfast herein, that his Majesty would not have staid thus long amongst us, were it not for the Promises that have been made him, and the Prospects he has of being an absolute Monarch, and every Man that appears for his Country against these Schemes,

Schemes, is treated as an Enemy to the *Hanover* Succession, tho' they have always appear'd, in a lawful way, to have acted in its favour ; my Lord *Cowper* is an Eminent Instance of this ; for this great Peer has, by his whole Conduct, prov'd himself to be a true Friend to this Family, while their Designs appeared consistent with the Liberty and Property of his fellow Subjects. But this Nobleman has since been obliged to quit his share in the Administration, in order to exert those extraordinary Talents he is so happily blest'd with, in the behalf of his Country, and in opposition to the united Force of King, Lords, and Commons, aided, abetted and directed by Foreigners, already determined to impoverish and enslave us. Our present Condition is something extraordinary, for there is no single instance to be found in our History, wherein those three Estates have joyn'd in an Interest (as will appear by several flagrant instances upon the Journal of both Houses) directly opposite to that of the People.

This Noble Lord's Behaviour has indeed given the Hanoverian Ministry and their Devotees an Occasion to bespatter him, after a very unjust and scurrilous manner, both in their Letters to one another, and in their publick Conversation, which I omit here, as looking upon the *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiæ* to be the fittest Common-shore in *Europe* to convey such *Hanoverian* Scandal to the World.

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There

There are some Scotch Noblemen who are also Sufferers upon this account, for they declared themselves attached to the Prince's Interest, and advised to oppose the Hanoverian Schemes; but as soon as the Hanoverian Ministry began to perceive this, and that his Highness began to affect Popularity, they immediately laid before him the bad Tendency of his Proceedings, and that he was an Enemy to his own Interest; for his Majesty's Aims were no other than to advance his Family, by making them independent of Parliaments; and that he of all Men should rather assist than hinder his Majesty's Designs, it being his Interest to lessen the Limitations they lay under, since it was his turn next to succeed the Crown.

These Reasons prevailed with his Highness not only to desist from adhering to these Noble Lords Sentiments, but also to discard them from his Favours; for the Hanoverian Ministry, as well as the late Lord *Stanhope* that Hanoverian Tool, represented the Scotch in general, as an insatiable beggarly People, and that where they got Power they were insupportably insolent.

Another very manifest instance of the Hanoverian Designs upon our Liberties, is the notorious Encouragement that was given to the late *Scotch* and *Preston* Rebellions, when both might have been prevented by the early notice



notice the Court had of this rash Enterprize, yet by the Influence of *Hanoverian* Councils, all were suffer'd to embark in it who were that way inclin'd, the *Hanoverian* Ministry being sure that their Foreign Allies would enable them to come off Conquerors, and by this means they would have the most plausible pretence to keep up a Standing Army, to carry on their main Design of introducing an Arbitrary Government into this Kingdom: But it so fell out, that none engaged themselves in that Insurrection besides a few hot-headed People, so that they had not pretences sufficient to support what they aimed at, which was to bring such a Foreign Army into the Nation, as might answer all their purposes, tho' I have often heard them since express their Sorrow in their private Conversation, because they did not make use of that opportunity to put their designs in Execution.

However King *George* was further confirm'd in his Opinion, by these Insurrections, that the whole British Nation were a purse-proud treacherous People, and therefore he apply'd himself in earnest to find out new Measures whereby their haughty Spirits might be humbled. The best Expedients, soon after thought upon for that purpose, were the concerting Alliances with such Foreign Powers as the People of *England* us'd to entertain the greatest Jealousies of, as well with regard to

Religion as Politicks; but before this could be put in execution, it was necessary to do some publick Act, whereby those Foreign Princes were to be convinced, that King George was warm in his Resolutions to serve them at the Expence of the British Subjects, without any regard had to the Consequences of their Resentments: In pursuance whereof *Guineas* were, by Royal Proclamation, reduced to somewhat less than the intrinsic Value, especially such as were little or nothing wore.

The Damage sustain'd by this Reduction to the *English, Scots and Irish* is incredible, because Foreigners were hereby encouraged to make use of this advantageous Opportunity to carry our *Guineas* over into *France, Germany and Holland*, where they were soon after observ'd to be as common as they are here in *England*. Indeed there were plausible Reasons at that time given for lowering our Gold, which might in some measure justify such a Proceeding, if the Foreign Exchanges had been in our Favour; but as they were not, we are bound to hear, feel, and see the Calamities of the Distress'd daily increasing, and no Answer to be made to that very material Question, viz. *What is become of our Circulating Cash?* This was done on our part by way of an Earnest to *France and Holland, &c.* of what our future Behaviour toward them would be: nor did our *Hanoverian* Court

Court rest here, but they found it necessary to engage in their Favour (if possible) the Ecclesiastical, as well as the Civil Interest of all the Roman Catholick Powers, by a Toleration of those of that Religion in this Kingdom. This was done to satisfy the Emperor, that by this means his Majesty was resolv'd to secure himself on the Throne; for his Imperial Majesty was always suspicious, that the English Ministry had some underhand Dealings with the Southern Powers to the Prejudice of the House of *Austria*; and therefore the *Hanoverian* Minister there, to obviate these Objections, writ a Letter to the following purpose some time ago to the Agent at *Vienna*, in order for him to communicate the Contents of it to the Chancellor of the Empire. His Imperial Majesty has no reason to distrust the present Ministry, for they will come into any Measures that will tend to increase the Debts of Great Britain, not out of any respect they have to our Master, but to enrich themselves by impoverishing the Crown, in order to render Monarchical Government odious to the People: This hath been their constant Maxim; but his Majesty can make his own use of them to obtain his Ends, it being in his own Power to displace them at pleasure, there being others that are forward enough to run his Majesty's Lengths, should they scruple it.

The

The Faction at present attack'd to the Chevalier's Interest, which his Imperial Majesty is apprehensive to be supported by the Southern Popish Powers, is of no great consequence : For their Measures will in all probability be easily disconcerted, since the King intends to give the Roman Catholicks in his Dominions here, the same Protection and Privileges, that he does those in his own Country, their Number being too inconsiderable to give us any great Uneasiness ; and even those in Ireland, where they are most numerous, may easily be gain'd by granting them some Privileges with relation to their Trade, as well as Religion, which the English in all Reigns have refus'd them ; so that we doubt not, but their Interest will oblige them to become his Majesty's best Subjects.

This, I presume, will easily lead Englishmen into a new way of thinking : For by this they may perceive, why *Walpole* and *Townshend* were formerly discarded, but they have since been taught Humility and a great Amendment of Manners ; and we may further find the reason why *Abbot Strickland* made such a bustle, when he undertook to bring the Roman Catholicks to swear Allegiance to his present Majesty, promising them not only Protection without paying double Taxes, but also a free Toleration of their Religion throughout the King's Dominions ;  
but



but it so happen'd, that the Papists were stiff, and the Abbot lost a Cardinal's Hat, which was to have been his Reward for performing this extraordinary Enterpize ; and lastly, we now see with what Views the Roman-Catholics in *Ireland*, are at this time allow'd greater Privileges than they have for many Years enjoy'd.

The next Thing I shall present the Reader with, is some Account of a Misunderstanding that has not long since happen'd, between his *Britannick* Majesty, and the King of *Prussia*, which indeed has been very propitious to the Liberties of *England* ; I need not tell the World how this Quarrel turns to our Advantage, because what is said in the former Part of this History, with relation to *Prussia*, is a sufficient Testimony of that.

Some will have this Breach to be owing to a Design, which his Majesty had of owning his Marriage with the Dutchess of *Munster* ; but in this they are mistaken, for that Matter was made up by the late Lord *Stanhope*, by Virtue of a round Sum of *English* Money. But this Difference was really occasion'd by a disagreement between Baron *Ilgen* his *Prussian* Majesty's Minister, and Baron *Berensdorf*, about the several Schemes of their respective Masters.

The

The King of *Prussia*, who is a rash, injudicious, but a very ambitious Prince, had some time ago a Design of making himself King of the *Romans*, and likewise, under a pretence of serving the Protestant Cause, of making the Empire for the future Alternative, *i. e.* one time in a Protestant, and the next in a Popish Family. Baron *Ilgen* represented his Master's Views of this kind in very pressing Terms to *Berensdorf*, intimating, ' that he doubted not ' but his Master's Father-in law would not ' only assist him with all his Power, both as ' Elector and King of *Great-Britain*, but also ' that he would engage *France*, by the Means ' of the Duke Regent, to be of his Side, against the House of *Austria*, that old inveterate Enemy of the House of *Bourbon*. But in Answer to this, *Berensdorf* expressed himself to the following Effect. ' That his ' *Prussian* Majesty ought not to think of such ' Projects until his *Britannick* Majesty was ' firmly settled, to his own Heart's content, ' upon the Throne of *Great-Britain*. That as ' yet he was no more in effect than half a ' King: For what the English call their Parliament, does pretend not only to influence, ' but even to guide and direct his Majesty's ' Actions, whether he will or no. That he ' must have some time to diminish at least, if ' not to destroy their Power: That it was his ' *Prussian* Majesty's Business to wait until this could

\* could be brought about, and to assist the  
 \* King in it. That when this point was  
 \* gain'd in *England*, his *Britannick* Ma-  
 \* jesty might then be enabled to induce  
 \* both *France* and *Spain* to countenance,  
 \* and support, his *Prussian* Majesty in the  
 \* Prosecution of his Measures. That the  
 \* King had a Design to oblige those two  
 \* Crowns to comply with his Measures,  
 \* by granting to the first, some Concessions  
 \* with respect to their Trade, and by re-  
 \* pairing some Damages done them by *En-*  
 \* *land* in a former Reign; that he proposed  
 \* to surrender to the latter a Place or two,  
 \* which are of no Consequence to the King's  
 \* Interest, but are very beneficial to *Spain*,  
 \* when in their Hands.

How this remarkable Conversation will  
 relish here I cannot say, but I am very well  
 assur'd, that it was disagreeable enough to  
 the Court of *Prussia*; for that Prince look'd  
 upon these, as only mere Excuses to cover  
 King *George's* own Designs, of making Prince  
*Frederick* King of the *Romans*, at the Ex-  
 pence of *England*, which is the reason gi-  
 ven in *Germany* for their not permitting  
 him to come into *England*, and his *Prussian*  
 Majesty has continued his Jealousy ever  
 since upon this Score.

E

This

This affords us new light into the boundless Ambition of both Courts, and we find the Protestant part of *Europe* are design'd to be made Tools to support it; the Power of Parliaments, and the Act of Settlement are to be broke through; the little Trade gain'd from *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht* to be given up; *Mardike* in all likelyhood to be rebuilt for them, and *Port-Mabone* and *Gibraltär* to be surrender'd to *Spain*.

The English Nation have little reason to despise these Contrivances of their Enemies, since we have neither Allies abroad, nor Virtue nor Vallour at home, to defend our Liberties; I would not have them think these things to be meer whimsical Chime-ra's, hatch'd in some malicious Brain, purely to frighten them, but as real deep-laid Designs, contrived by cool diabolical Heads, in ordet to aggrandize one or two Ambitious Families at the Expence of Millions; and, which is worse, determin'd to be put in Execution, as soon as proper Tools, Villainous enough, can be procured. However, it is to be hoped that very few will be found bad enough to assist these Foreign Harpies in the Destruction of their Country; but if their should,



— *Is there not some chosen Curse,  
Some bidden Thunder in the Stores of Heaven,  
Red with uncommon wrath to blast the Man  
That owes his Greatness to his Country's Ruin.*  
Cato.

The Reader has been already, in some measure, instructed in what we are to expect from this Family ; and how they have, from time to time, involv'd us in Foreign Wars, created Differences between us and those Countries to whom we are most oblig'd, which could be done with no other View, than to ruin our Trade, and so impoverish us both in our Purfes and Spirits, and thereby to weaken us in our Inclinations to ingage, to any purpose, in Vindication of those very valuable things, our Laws and Liberties, which they have a fix'd purpose to destroy ; For until his Majesty can make himself a compleat Master of these, it is thought to be a thing impracticable for him to carry on with advantage, his Ambitious Projects abroad. We all remember that the pretended Design of the late Quadruple Alliance was to preserve the Peace of *Utrecht* tho' the Stipulations with regard to *Italy*, contained in that Treaty, were directly contrary to this Alliance, as also against the

known Interest of *England*. For certainly it is none of our Interest that *Sicily* should be under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*: The *Germans* in general having been observed to be an Idle, Lazy, Proud People, and are always fatal to Trade, wherever they get any Footing; for they impose such exorbitant Customs upon all Commodities to support their own Luxury and Grandure, even so far as to render all Trade with their Dominions almost impracticable.

But his Majesty's and the Emperor's Designs by this Alliance, being now in some measure answered, the King has since endeavour'd to prevail with his Imperial Majesty, to turn his Arms toward the North to curb the *Czar*, and to countenance his Designs in *Germany*, and particularly, he is very pressing with him to lodge a considerable number of Troops in *Flanders* to be in a readiness to secure his Attempts upon the Liberties of the *English*; nor is it to be doubted, but that we shall hear more of this *German* Negotiation, as soon as his Majesty can spare Money to bestow among the *Imperial Ministers*, to incline them to support his Enterprizes: But lest this should fail, and the Emperor should happen to be Jealous of his *Britannick* Majesty's growing Power, and ambitious Designs,

signs, the Hanoverian Ministers, and their Adherents, have otherwise provided against all Miscarriages of this kind ; for our old *Standing Corps* are to be kept up, and not to be recruited with Englishmen, but are to be underhand fill'd up with Foreigners from *Germany*, and all our Officers are likewise to be sent a packing, when things are brought to a *Crisis* ; so that we are to have an Army of Foreigners in our own Bowels, ready to give the Blow, before we are sensible that our Enemies are among us ; and the vast Number of Foreigners, which are even now seen in our Streets, and who can give no satisfactory account of their Business here, if things were examin'd into, is, even to an ordinary Capacity, a sufficient Testimony of the Truth of what I now say.

I cannot omit on this Occasion addressing my self to the English part of the Army, which, for the Safety and Interest of *England*, I could wish were much greater than I fear I shall be able to find them ; their own Actions make it appear to me but too evident, that my Apprehensions are true ; We remember an English Army were once the Champions of our Liberty, can they now sit still and basely look on to see it trampled upon ? That Army that for  
these

these Thirty Years last past defended the Liberties of *Europe*, shall they now tamely submit to become the Instruments of the Slavery of their Country? Certainly they can't forget that the Hands of several among them took the Yoke once from our Necks, and shall those very Hands agree to put it on again? Let them think what they have been, and not give Posterity occasion to mention them with Infamy; I would advise them therefore to redeem their own Honour, to gain the Love of their Country, the Estimation of the Brave, and the Prayers of good Men; Let them make the World sensible that they have been once deceived; and let them see that they are able to pour out Vengeance upon those faithless and treacherous Heads that ruin'd and betray'd their Country. I would not have them reflect too long upon this Advice, lest it should be too late for them from what hath been already said to exert their Virtue and Courage in our Favour; for should they suffer themselves to be quite extinguish'd by the means already hinted at, their Repentance will then bring us no Relief; it will be too late for them to attempt it, and it will only convince us of their Cowardise and Baseness.

After



After what I have here said to the Gentlemen of the Army, I would not have the English Gentlemen who are generally good-natur'd, and too secure in their own Integrity, despise this Warning; for they must consider that those that have a false Game to play, are found more industrious to watch Opportunities for their Advantage, than those who remain secure in their own Innocence; and I doubt not, but if things run on in the present Channel, and when the Plots of the Hanoverians are ready for Execution, they will soon be made sensible of their Mistake.

The City of *London* has the Misfortune to be look'd upon, by the Hanoverian Ministry, as a main Obstacle to their hop'd for Arbitrary Dominion; and therefore the Citizens are sure first to fall a Sacrifice to their ambitious Designs, for the Londoners may rest satisfied, that there will be no Arts left unpractis'd, in order to distress them in every Instance that can be thought upon: The Barracks, and the new Bridge have indeed miscarried, not out of any Regard to them, but because they were ill-tim'd; but our Enemies hope that the Time is near at hand, when not only these, but other more considerable Articles will be obtain'd, to complete the Ruin of that Rich powerful Body.

There

There is one main Point which the Hanoverian Schemes drive at, highly necessary for the English Nation to be acquainted with, especially those that are concern'd in the Publick Funds. It is an Observation grounded upon Experience that no Country can subsist long in the Payment of Taxes, if they exceed what that Country gains Yearly by its Trade; but this is more particularly the Case, when most of the Money, thus raised, is spent Abroad: And therefore his Majesty's Hanoverian Ministry considering that our Taxes are at present much superiour to the Ballance of Trade gain'd by *England*, and that no new Supply can be raised to answer their Calls, but what will soon prove defective, they have determin'd, in due time, to take the publick Funds into their own Hands, and by this means to enable themselves to support, and carry on their several Projects and Designs, to oblige their Friends, and to be a Terror to their Enemies. This they think will be no Hardship upon the People in general, for they will have it in their own Power to remit some Part, that they may enjoy the rest with greater Quiet and Safety; and they presume further, that most of the Country Gentlemen, and the Landed-men, will rather be pleas'd than dissatisfy'd with

with this Proceeding, for it will be an Ease to their Estates, and will be a Prejudice to none, but such as have for thirty Years past got Estates by the Publick, and which upon the best Computation they could make, do not exceed the Number of 40000 Persons, a very trifling Number in comparison to the whole Body of the People.

Indeed his Majesty's Designs seem to be so extravagant, that nothing short of such a Seisure can answer all his Purposes; particularly there is a great Sum of Money likely to be expended in endeavouring to procure the Durcheys of *Mecklenburg*, much greater than was at first propos'd: For his Majesty was in hopes, that by giving that Duke 400000 *l.* English Money, he would be willing to resign up his Right to the King; but that Prince could by no means be prevail'd upon to part with his Territories, which descended to him from his Ancestors; and therefore his Majesty has been oblig'd to expend vast Sums, to raise a Faction among his Subjects, as well as to engage the Imperial Court against him; so that most of the *South Sea* Gettings is already gone this way, and his Majesty is now, or at least will be very soon, under new Difficulties to support this Enterprize, which may perhaps at last end in an open War; and therefore nothing short of our Funds can enable his

F

Majesty

Majesty to carry on his Affairs in this, as well as in other Instances.

We may imagine the Act of Settlement, which is by some esteemed the *Original Contract* between King and People, will be a Bar to this Undertaking ; but if we consider, that this Act is already broke through, in several, if not in most Articles, we cannot think his Majesty will scruple any thing of this Nature, at this time of Day ; especially since we find that most of his Designs, as well to advance his Interest Abroad, as to enslave us here at Home, may easily be brought to bear, even in a Parliamentary way ; for the degeneracy of the Times is such, that a little present Profit is so powerful as to oblige Men to forget the future Safety of themselves and their Posterity : And I have always thought that whenever *England* is destroy'd, the principal Agents must be found out among our own People, and there being now so little left of what we call a publick Spirit, I think this of all others the most proper Juncture to complete our Ruin.

The Designs of our Enemies are too visible to be contradicted, even by the most incredulous English-man : And therefore I shall conclude all with an earnest Address to my Coutrymen, that they would



themselves and their Posterity so much Justice, as to look a little about them, to consider their present, and what is like to be their future Condition, before it is out of their own Power to save themselves. Our Ancestors have made many noble Stands in the Defence of Liberty, when the Attempts made upon it, were neither so certain, so violent, nor yet so dangerous, as they appear to be at present. And shall we, the Descendants of such worthy Fathers, suffer this sacred *Depositum*, thus handed down for the common Benefit of the Generations that were to come, to be given up all at once, without any Struggle or Efforts made for its Preservation. Believe me, my Fellow-Citizens, if we permit this, we shall be reputed Infamous by all succeeding Ages, as Men of no Honour, no Love, no Concern for the publick Safety. And therefore to use the Words of *Addison*.

*Remember O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,  
The generous Plan of Power deliver'd down,  
From Age to Age, by your renown'd Fore-  
fathers,  
(So dearly bought, the price of so much  
Blood.)*

*O let it never Perish in your Hands!  
But piously transmit it to your Children.*

*De*

*Dei thou, great Liberty, inspire our Souls,  
And make our Lives in thy Possession happy,  
Or our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence.*

NB. If the Hanoverian Ministry shall think themselves Injur'd by any thing mention'd in these, as well as the foregoing Papers, the Author doth not doubt, but he shall be able to make out the Truth of what he hath here asserted appear before a free Parliament, entirely to the Satisfaction of his Countrymen, provided the Hanoverians will not send to Assassinate him, as they did a Gentleman in the late Reigo, that made the like Offer.

**F I N I S.**